on export of dual use' technologies to India. However, the United States continues to maintain some restrictions on such exports on the basis of its domestic law and its obligations to the international non-proliferation regimes.

(b) The subject of broader access for India to U.S. controlled 'dual use' goods and technologies has beeen an important element of bilateral dialogue with the United States at all levels, including during the National Security Adusor's visit to Washington D.C. in December 2002.

(c) During the visit of Foreign Secretary to Washington D.C. in February 2003. India and the United States signed a Statement of Principles to enhance high-technology commerce, including trade in 'dual use' goods and technologies. The Statement articulates, *inter alia,* the intention of the two Governments to address regulatory, policy and procedural issues to facilitate India-US. trade in "dual use' goods and technologies. Expert from the two Governments are scheduled to meet in July 2003 to discuss ways to implement the principles.

(d) Implementation of these principles will contribute to India's economic and technological development.

U.S. attention towards Indo-Pak issues

5029. SHRIRAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S. has promised to give more attention to the Indo-Pak issues after the Iraq war;

(b) if so. whether some of the important leaders of US have made these remarks in *New York Times* interview in the first week of April. 2003;

(c) whether they have been intimating India that Pakistan is being asked to stop infiltration and also have a lull in the LoC;

(d) If so. whether all these verbal instructions have failed to check Pakistan's activities in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(e) if so. to what extent, India is hoping that U.S. will pressure Pakistan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE DM THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVUAY SINGH): (a) and (b) In an interview to the *New York Times* on 29 March 2003, U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell, speaking on the subject of the broader U.S. foreign policy agenda, had mentioned, among other issues, "India. Pakistan and the whole Sub-Continent problem" and stated that the

United States would like to "make sure we don't find ourselves in the same situation we were in a year ago".

(c) Yes. The United States has also stated this publicly.

(d) Cross-border infiltration and terrorism continues to take place in Jammu and Kashmir.

(e) Government's efforts to combat cross-border terrorism are not predicated on U.S. efforts to put pressure on Pakistan. It is for the United States to consider how it can ensure Pakistan's compliance with the commitment that it received from Pakistan regarding cross-border terrorism in June 2002.

Recovery of Iraqi dues

5030. SHRI K.B. KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of EXTERN AL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the chances of recovery of Rs. 1200 crores stuck on Iraqi bonds have brightened with the Allies winning the war and the resultant change in the Iraqi regime;

(b) whether the US has promised to honour all non-mi litary obligations of Iraq; and

(c) whether India's ambivalent stand on the U.S. aggression on Iraq will come handy to leverage the recovery of Iraqi dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI VINOD KHANNA) : (a) to (c) The Government of India and the Government of Iraq entered into a series of Deferred Payment of Agreements between 1983 and 1989 relating to payments for projects executed by Indian companies in Iraq. After the Gulf war in 1990 and the imposition of sanctions in Iraq. Iraq did not make any payments under the Deferred Payment Agreements and other receivables. The Government of India issued cash and bonds to Indian companies to the extent of approximately Rs. 1568.72 crores against certified receivables from Iraq. The total dues from Iraq on account of certified and uncertified receivables and war compensation claim amount to approx. $1.7 billion. The US has not promise! to honour non-military obligations of Iraq and the liability continues with the Government of Iraq.